

THE STATE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXV.

JEFFERSON CITY, COLE COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1896.

NUMBER 21.

THINGS POLITICAL.

Alabama Democrats.
The democratic state convention of Alabama adopted a platform for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and instructed the delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit on that and all other questions. President Cleveland was indorsed on everything except finance, and the administration of Gov. Oates was also indorsed. The convention then nominated Joseph F. Johnston for governor.

Hubbard Re-Nominated.
The republicans of the Eighth congressional district re-nominated Hon. Joel D. Hubbard for congress. Frank Lander, of California, Monticome county, and A. B. Jackson, of Camden county, were elected delegates to the national republican convention at St. Louis. They were instructed to vote first, last and all the time for McKinley. J. T. Moore, of Laclede, was indorsed for delegate-at-large to St. Louis. C. C. Bell, of Booneville, was nominated for elector. J. H. Painter, of Versailles, was elected chairman of the congressional committee; C. C. Bell, secretary.

Ohio Prohibitionists.
The Ohio prohibition state convention adopted a platform which declares for prohibition, favors woman suffrage, opposes alien ownership of lands, favors government control of railroads and telegraphs, advocates the raising of revenues by taxation on property and incomes, import duties to be levied only as a means of securing equitable commercial relations, declares for Sunday rest, opposes public appropriations for sectarian purposes, favors the election of president, vice-president and senators by direct vote, favors liberal pensions, asks for a revision of the immigration laws, favors letting aliens vote only after one year from the time of full naturalization, favors the initiative and referendum and declares for free coinage at 16 to 1.

Pennsylvania Republicans.
The platform starts out with a strong indorsement of Matthew Stanley Quay for president of the United States, as one "wise in counsel and brilliant and able in action, at once the type of the American citizen, scholar, soldier and statesman."

Protection and reciprocity are indorsed; discriminating duties in favor of American shipping approved; gratitude to soldiers and sailors is demanded and the democratic pension bureau denounced; restrictive immigration legislation is demanded.

On the financial question the platform says:
"Faithful to its record, believing that the people are entitled to the use of the best money, and anxious to restore and preserve the industrial and commercial prosperity of the union, the republican party favors international bimetallism, and until that can be established upon government accounts demands the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value."

Rhode Island Democrats.
At the Rhode Island democratic state convention R. B. Comstock, Miles A. McMane, Mayor George W. Greene, of Woonsocket, and Jesse H. Metcalf were elected delegates to the national convention. All but Mayor Greene are of Providence. The platform indorses the administration of President Cleveland. On the financial issue it says:

"It is vital to the interests of our people that there should be no departure from the gold standard to which all money, whether gold, silver or paper, should conform, and we are opposed to the free coinage of silver until at least four of the great powers of the western world shall come to an international agreement establishing the ratio at which gold and silver shall be admitted to mintage."

William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, is recommended to the Chicago convention as an ideal candidate for president.

Iowa Populists.
The populist state convention held in Iowa was one of the largest in the history of the party. Chairman Taubeneck, of the national party, and J. S. Corcoran, of Ohio, and General Weaver, of Iowa, were present. The meeting was called to order by J. Anderson, of Winnebago county, chairman of the state committee. He introduced General Weaver as temporary chairman, who delivered an out-and-out free silver speech. He advised the union of all silver forces.

The platform was written by General Weaver, and consists of a single resolution in favor of the union of all the reform forces in the country on the Omaha platform of four years ago, together with the recognition of the initiative and referendum. The delegates to the St. Louis convention are instructed to work for those ends. During the afternoon a number of speeches were made, keyed generally to this note.

Massachusetts Democrats.
In the Massachusetts democratic state convention the allusions of the speakers to the financial question were received with little response, but denunciation of A. P. A. men and allusions to President Cleveland were received with warm and at times enthusiastic applause.

Hon. J. E. Russell, of Leicester, Hon. John N. Williams, of Dedham, Hon. John W. Corcoran, of Clinton, and Hon. James W. Donovan, of Boston, were nominated by Hon. J. F. Fitzgerald as delegate-at-large to the Chicago convention. The four nominees were chosen without a single dissenting voice.

In the presentation of the resolutions the anti-A. P. A. plank was warmly received. The presentation of the name of ex-Governor Russell as a candidate

for the presidency evoked great enthusiasm.

Tennessee Republicans.
The platform adopted renews the party's devotion to reciprocity, protection, sound finances, progress and human liberty; demands a readjustment of the tariff, so as to afford protection reasonable and adequate; calls for reciprocity agreements, condemns the administration of President Cleveland; indorses the Nicaragua Canal; demands the early adoption of a policy that will bring the war in Cuba to an end, and for an appropriation by congress for the Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

The financial plank of the platform is as follows:
We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated and debased currency. We favor the free silver movement, but to the extent only that its party with gold will be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to a free and unlimited independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. We believe that every American dollar should be an honest 100 cents dollar always and everywhere.

The platform also instructs the delegates for McKinley for president and for H. C. Evans of Tennessee for vice-president.

Maryland Republicans.
United States Senator-elect George L. Wellington, as chairman of the state central committee, called the Maryland republican state convention to order. The proportion of colored delegates was small. References by Mr. Wellington to McKinley and Reed were applauded.

A delegate offered a resolution instructing the delegation to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of McKinley. This was greeted with cheers and referred, as was also another resolution that the preponderance of sentiment among Maryland republicans was in favor of McKinley and requesting the delegates to act accordingly.

The platform which was reported after recess declared for a protective tariff and reciprocity. Following is the currency plank:

"We believe in the gold standard upon which to base our circulating medium, and are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until an international agreement of the world shall give silver a larger use."

No instructions are given to the delegates to the republican national convention.

Nebraska Democrats.
Unbounded enthusiasm characterized the convention of the silver wing of the Nevada democratic party. There was nothing but harmony throughout the session.

Congressman Bryan was called upon, and delivered an extended address, touching on free silver and the division of the democratic ranks in Nebraska along party lines. A number of other prominent democrats of the state spoke.

Following were chosen delegates-at-large: W. J. Bryan, W. E. Thompson, C. J. Smyth, W. D. Oldham. The platform was adopted with much enthusiasm and no opposition. It declares for a direct vote for senators, income tax, revenue tariff, initiative and referendum and liberal pensions. On finance it says:

We congratulate the democrats of Massachusetts upon the frankness and candor with which they have uttered utterances of yesterday. We rejoice that they no longer quibble about the ratio or hold out the delusive hope of international agreement, but have at last consented to submit to the people the question whether the United States shall have nonmetallic or bimetallic money, whether the American people shall deliberately adopt the English system of finance or restore the gold and silver coinage of the constitution.

The Massachusetts demand for a stable gold standard and for the redemption of all government obligations in gold alone puts the paramount issue of the campaign of the campaign, and we welcome the contest.

We indorse the language used by Hon. John C. Carlisle in 1878, when he denounced the conspiracy to destroy silver as a standard money as "the most gigantic crime of this or any other age, and we agree with him in the declaration that made that the consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that have ever occurred in the history of the world."

We are not willing to be parties to such a crime, and we are determined to do all in our power to prevent further rise in the purchasing power of the dollar, we favor the immediate redemption of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage issued prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

We are opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks, and demand that the secretary of the treasury, instead of issuing interest-bearing bonds for the purchase of gold, shall recognize silver as money of redemption and exercise the right to redeem greenbacks, treasury notes and all other coin obligations in silver whenever it is more convenient. Believing that the general laws should not be set aside by private contract, we favor such congressional legislation as will, without interference with valid contracts already in existence, prohibit for the future the making of agreements for the payments of money by the issue of any legal tender money.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Oklahoma Statehood.

The House committee on territories decided by a vote of 6 to 2 to report favorably a bill to admit Oklahoma to statehood. Those who voted in favor of the proposition were: Republicans—Scranton, Perkins, Avery, Harris, Hadley; democrats—Cooper of Texas. Those who voted in opposition were—Knox and Taft, republicans.

Pension for Miss Stine.
Mr. Crowther, of Missouri, has secured the passage through the House of the bill to pension Miss Rita Stine of Memphis, Mo., the helpless orphan daughter of George W. Stine, late first lieutenant, Company, Twenty-first Missouri infantry, at the rate of \$20 per month. The evidence shows that she has been helpless from infancy, being deformed and totally blind, her mother having died about 1883 from overwork caring for her invalid daughter.

"Where Am I At?" Cobb Goes.
The House voted to unseat James E. Cobb, democrat, representing the Fifth Alabama district, the hero of the historic "Where Am I At?" episode, and to seat Albert T. Goodwin, populist. Five republicans voted with the democrats to recommend the case with instructions to the committee to permit the contestant to offer testimony in rebuttal. Mr. Cobb had 508 majority on the face of the returns, but the majority found extensive frauds in the three black counties of the district, which reduced Mr. Cobb's vote and gave the contestant 2,360 majority.

The minority claimed that no opportunity was given to submit evidence in rebuttal, and that fraud was premeditated, not proved. Mr. Cobb has been a member of the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congresses. He was unseated by the Fifty-first House.

A War Claim's Riders.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, has proposed an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill providing for the payment of all claims adjudicated by the court of claims under the Bowman act. This is practically the old omnibus bill reported to the House in the former congress. During the present administration of the House, bills providing for the payment of "war claims," so-called, are taboed and the Tennessee senator is evidently trying to work them in as a rider on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The claims embrace pretty generally all the southern and border states. The following items in the bill relate to Missouri claims: E. W. Atchley, administrator of Thomas V. Atchley of Laclede county, \$350; Wiley Bailey of Cass county, \$237; Charles Balmer, surviving partner of Balmer & Weber of St. Louis, \$3,073; Daniel P. Belcher of Cass county, \$100; J. M. Bell of Vernon county, \$750; George W. Claypool, administrator of Reubin Claypool, deceased, of Greene county, \$607; Thaddeus Colliard, \$100; Simon Gilbreath of Bates county, \$869; David Graham, Jackson county, \$550; L. B. Heathrell, Newton county, \$744; A. L. Keithley, Taney county, \$867; M. E. Langston, Howell county, \$350; John P. Legg, administrator of A. C. Legg, of Henry county, \$1,000; P. Longacre, administrator of Richard Longacre, of Cass county, \$1,155; J. T. Lynch, Houston county, \$130; J. T. Lynch, administrator of D. Lynch, Houston county, \$175; J. H. Moyer of Iron county, \$500; J. L. Peters, partner of J. L. Peters & Co., St. Louis, \$3,115; J. Robinson of Webster county, \$178; J. L. Walls of Pettis county, \$1,272; G. Withers, administrator of H. M. Withers, deceased, of Cooper county, \$435.

Cockrell's Compromise.
The Senate disposed of the sectarian school question by adopting a compromise framed by Senator Cockrell of Missouri. The Indian bill, as it came from the House, provided that "no money herein appropriated shall be paid for education in sectarian schools." This provision is struck out by the Cockrell amendment, as adopted, and it is declared to be the settled policy of the government to make no appropriation for sectarian schools after July, 1898, thus giving two years for the abandonment of sectarian schools, instead of an immediate abandonment.

The amendment was adopted by the decisive vote of 38 to 24. The detailed vote issues follows: Yeas—Republicans: Carter, Chandler, Elkins, Hanabrough, Hawley, McMillan, Mantle, Nelson, Pettigrew, Sewell, Sherman—11.

Yeas—Democrats: Bacon, Bates, Blackburn, Brice, Caffery, Chilton, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Gibson, Gordon, Gray, Hill, Jones (Ark.), Martin, Mills, Mitchell (Wia.), Palmer, Roach, Smith, Turpie, Vest, Vilas, Walthall, White—3.

Yeas—Populists: Allen, Kyle—2. Total, 38.

Nays—Republicans: Allison, Brown, Burrows, Cannon, Clark, Cullors, Davis, Dabola, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Lodge, McBridge, Mitchell (Ore.), Perkins, Shoup, Squire, Teller, Warren, Wolcott—1.

Nays—Democrats: George—1. Nays—Populists: Peffer, Stewart—2. Total, 34.

During the day the bill was passed providing government regulation of excursion boats attending regattas; also the resolution calling for information as to the arrest of Bishop Diaz in Cuba. The president's vetoes of two pension bills brought some criticism from the chairman of the committee on pensions, Mr. Gallinger, but no action was taken on the vetoes, beyond referring them.

VARIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Women Have Lost.

The proposition to admit women as lay delegates to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has been defeated by a very narrow margin. The vote of the North Dakota conference was the last to be taken on the proposition. The total vote is shown to be 7,515 for the admission of women and 2,839 against. According to a provision of the discipline it is necessary for a proposition to change any of the restrictive rules of the church to receive the support of three-fourths of the members of the annual conference voting for the proposition and two-thirds of the members of the general conference. According to the figures the women have lost by just 47 votes.

Masonic Elect Officers.
The Masonic Royal Arch Grand Chapter elected the following officers: T. M. Abraham of Harrisonville, Grand High Priest; D. W. E. Kuhn of Kansas City, deputy Grand High Priest; Charles S. Glasford of Trenton, Grand King; H. L. Bosworth of Springfield, Grand Scribe; A. M. Hough of Jefferson City, Grand Captain of Hosts; T. B. Duncan of Mexico, Grand Principal Sojourner; J. T. Ruffin of Clinton, Grand Royal Arch Captain; N. M. Givan of Harrisonville, Grand Treasurer; W. H. Mayo of St. Louis, Grand Secretary; R. E. Bainbridge of Kansas City, Master of Third Veil; B. F. Nelson of St. Louis, Master of Second Veil; J. W. Owen of St. Louis, Grand Sentinel.

Judicial Convention.
The democratic committee of the western judicial district met last week in Kansas City.

The committee fixed the date for holding the convention to nominate a candidate for the court of appeals for the western district for June 30, and selected Portia Springs as the place. The basis of apportionment was fixed as one delegate for every 500 votes cast for Cleveland in 1892, and fraction of 250 votes. Each county committee is authorized to name time and manner of selecting delegates. There are only two candidates for the court of appeals so far as known. They are Judge James Ellison, one of the present incumbents, and Judge E. J. Broadbent, of Liberty.

For Permanent Arbitration.

The international arbitration conference at Washington adopted the following resolution:

That in the judgment of this conference religion, humanity and justice as well as the material interests of civilized society, demand the immediate establishment of a permanent system of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain of a permanent system of arbitration.

That it is earnestly recommended to the president of the United States, as well as the material interests of civilized society, demand the immediate establishment of a permanent system of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain of a permanent system of arbitration.

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ALL KINDS OF NEWS.

The Agricultural Bill Unassigned.

The president having failed to sign the agricultural appropriation bill within the ten day limit, it became a law at midnight without his approval. He was displeased with the spirit and purpose of some of the sections, but not sufficiently so as to veto it.

Demands of the Populists.
A populist senator answers the inquiry whether his party will indorse a 16 to 1 nomination by the Chicago convention as follows:
"If a candidate is put up by the democrats acceptable to us, we will simply ratify the nominee, but only after we have an understanding that in the event of the success some such man as John Stanford is to be made secretary of the treasury, and an equally good silver man and populist is given another cabinet position."

Virginia Republicans.

The Virginia republican convention adopted the following:

The republican party of Virginia, in convention assembled, proud of the possession of the coteries of eminent statesmen whose names are before the country in connection with the nomination for president of the United States by the coming national convention at St. Louis, cannot refrain from expressing its preference for the nomination of the idol of the American workmen, the hope of our business and industrial classes, the prospect of prosperity, William McKinley of Ohio; and we instruct the delegates elected by this convention to vote for him, and to make secretary of the treasury, and thereupon express the love of the Virginia mother for her Ohio child.

Boonville Bridge.

Senator Vest called up and had passed in the Senate the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near the city of Boonville, Mo. Permission to build the bridge is given to the Boonville and Howard County Bridge Company. The bridge is to provide for the passage of wagons and vehicles of all kinds, street railway cars, motor cars, animals and foot passengers. No maximum tolls are fixed. The bridge is to be built either as a high bridge with unbroken and continuous spans or as a low bridge containing a sufficient pivot draw span. The bridge must be commenced within two years and finished in five years. The Boonville and Howard County Bridge Company is a corporation composed of Boonville capitalists.

The bill was passed by the Senate is practically the same as that proposed in the House by Congressman Hubbard, who will accept it as a substitute.

A. P. A. Against Bland.

Judge Stevens and other leading members of the A. P. A., who have been conspicuous in the fight against McKinley in the republican party, are now preparing for war on Ex-Congressman R. P. Bland, who has been named as the choice of Missouri democrats for the democratic nomination for president.

The A. P. A. hostility is due to the discovery of the fact that Mrs. Bland is a devout member of the Catholic church, has raised the children in that faith and the oldest son, aged 17, is now attending the Catholic Christian Brothers' College.

Bland himself is not a member of any church and is very liberal in his religious views, but the secret order will fight him because of the religion of his family. Stevens has appointed a committee to make a thorough investigation and will use all of his influence as we feel that of the order to draw free silver delegates from Bland.

Asked: "Is it within the power of your organization to prevent Bland's nomination?" Stevens said: "I think it is."

"How many of the delegates elected to date do you control?"

"That I do not know. We do not get daily reports from headquarters, but we will know all about every delegate that goes into the Chicago convention before the time comes. We will have the power to prevent the nomination of any candidate our order opposes."

"Will you open up a fight on Bland as soon as you are convinced that your information is correct?"

"As the matter now stands Bland does not seem to me to be likely to be nominated. If the 16 to 1 free silver coinage men are in control in the Chicago convention and Bland threatens to be brought to bear to knock him out."

"Suppose Bland should be nominated in spite of your delegates?"

"Then the order will take care of him at the polls."

Mr. Bland, asked as to the truth of the story, referred to the letter he wrote last September in answer to the question if it were true that he was a Catholic. In it he said that he was a Catholic. In it he said that he was a Catholic. In it he said that he was a Catholic.

Mrs. Margaret A. Marler, of St. Francois county, has been notified that she will receive \$2,200 of back pension money and \$12 a month for the death of her husband, which occurred during the war.

Captain D. P. Slattery, the well known elevator and general business man of St. Louis, was drowned at King's lake, about sixty miles north of St. Louis, on the Kookuk & North-western railroad, whither he had gone on a fishing excursion with a party of friends.

The Richmond Register says that a draft has been received there from State Auditor Seibert for \$100 to be paid to Samuel Tarwater, of Orrick township. Mr. Tarwater is a veteran of the Mormon war and receives a pension of \$100 per year from the state under an act of the legislature passed in 1884. He is the only special pensioner of the state.

IN AND OF MISSOURI.

Another New Railroad.

Chief Engineer John N. Newcomb and his assistants have completed the survey of the new railroad south to Ava, and have laid out and driven the stakes on a practicable route, and now they have been ordered to survey north from Mansfield to a junction on the Frisco railroad at or near Lebanon.

Soldiers Burned Out.

The large brick barracks building, 300 feet long by 30 feet wide at Jefferson Barracks, fourteen miles south of St. Louis, on the river bank, was totally destroyed by fire. A considerable quantity of furniture and clothing was also consumed and 10,000 cartridges exploded. The soldiers also lost most of their personal effects. The total loss is about \$50,000.

Taylor Must Hang.

Division No. 2 of the supreme court overruled the motion for rehearing and to transfer to court in banc the case of the State of Missouri vs. George E. and William P. Taylor, sentenced to be hanged at Carrollton on April 30, for the murder of the Meeks family. William Taylor must hang on that date unless Gov. Stone interferes or an appeal is taken to the supreme court of the United States. George Taylor, who broke jail, will also be hanged if caught before that time.

To Get Rid of Chinch Bugs.

The contagious disease of chinch bugs which has been disseminated free of charge by the Missouri Agricultural College Experiment Station for the past four years, seems to have been quite successful in keeping these insects in check. More than two thousand farmers have reported satisfactory results. The disease seems to spread rapidly, and when the weather conditions are favorable it proves very fatal to the bugs. Reports from different sections of the state indicate that this pest will be very injurious to all crops this year unless checked by cool weather, or unless concerted action in the dissemination of this disease is taken by the farmers.

The station is now ready to begin free distribution of the infectious material upon condition that those making application for it send with their letters as many live chinch bugs as possible. They may be inclosed in any strong, tight box and sent through the mail. Facilities for distributing the infection have been improved so that if the farmers will keep the station supplied with bugs there need be no delay in receiving the infection immediately upon receipt of their request.

Applications for infection may be made to Prof. J. M. Stedman, entomologist, or to Director H. J. Waters, Columbia, not forgetting to send live bugs.

San Sose Scab.

One of the pests most destructive to fruit trees is known as the San Jose scale. The state of California spends millions of dollars in seeking to rid this important industry from the plague that has fastened upon its fruit trees. It has been charged that the fruit trees of Missouri are infected and this report has injured the business of our nurseries to an extent generally unappreciated. We have three of the largest nurseries in the United States, all doing a large business outside of Missouri. It will be gratifying to the public to learn that recent investigations conducted by the state experimental station have proven this charge to be without foundation. Prof. J. M. Stedman, the entomologist of the state agricultural department, has visited every section of the state and his report shows that the San Jose scale was found in only one locality and on six trees. These had been shipped in from a New Jersey nursery. Prof. Stedman is confident that there is absolutely no ground for the charge that our Missouri nurseries have this insect. These nurseries are co-operating with the experiment station to prevent the introduction of the disease. The report also shows that many of the eastern states are threatened with this disease and these are spending large sums of money to eradicate it. It is also spreading toward the west and is now as far west as Indiana. In addition, Prof. Stedman advises all farmers and fruit growers to purchase Missouri stock and if they do buy outside of the state to be certain that they get clean stock.

MISSOURI NOTES.

The Rev. Benjamin Stevens, who died at Hannibal recently, was born in 1801.

Miss Lillie May Sharp and Wm. M. English, city treasurer, were married at Macon.

"Ruth," a Boone county horse, won first prize in two different classes at the recent Boston horse show.

A herd of eleven elk are to be sent from Ottawa, Illinois, to the great game preserve in Taney county.

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MISSOURI NOTES.

Luther, the 15-year old son of John K. Lewis, was dragged to death by a runaway team at Marshall.

Wm. E. West, one of the best-known horsemen in the state, and Miss Ursula daughter of Dr. J. B. Hawkins, were married at Mexico.

M. A. Chitty got judgment for \$20,000 against the St. Louis Iron Mountain and Northern Railway at Benton for injuries sustained by his son while a passenger on a local freight.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IN AND OF MISSOURI.

Foreign Insurance Tax.
State Treasurer Stephens has received from Maj. Waddill, superintendent of the insurance department, the schedule of taxes to be paid the state this month by foreign insurance companies doing business in Missouri. The total amount of premiums received by the foreign companies in Missouri for the year ending December 31, 1895, was \$11,648,841.12, on which the companies will pay into the state treasury the sum of \$244,504.50. This is \$19,363.87 greater than the amount of taxes reported last year.

They Were Not Indicted.
During the last session of the Johnson county grand jury Rev. Neal Pugsley, pastor of the Warrensburg M. E. Church, South, went before the grand jury and endeavored to have indictments laid against members of the Ladies' High Five Club for gambling. The club is an organization of prominent society women, and meets every Wednesday afternoon at the home of one of the members to play high five for a prize offered by the hostess. Mr. Pugsley was listened to with respectful attention, but no indictments were returned.

Known in Springfield.
Miss Katharine Durham, who married Lloyd Osborne, a stepson of Robert Louis Stevenson, at Honolulu, April 19, is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Durham, of Springfield, Mo.

She was a graduate in the class of 1868 at Emory. Since then she has taught in New Mexico. Five years ago she went to California, and for three and one-half years was in Wm. Doxey's book and publishing house.

She entered Leland Stanford last fall to study zoology and literature. There she met Mr. Osborne. Both lived on Russian Hill, and were introduced by a friend of Mrs. Stevenson. Miss Durham made a short visit home and sailed April 2 for Honolulu. They will stay in Honolulu one month, then go to Valima, Stevenson's country seat, to live.

Knights of Honor.
In St. Louis at the meeting of the Missouri Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor, it was decided to reduce the semi-annual fees from 75 cents to 50 cents. It was the sense of the meeting that women should be admitted to membership in the organization on terms of equality with men. The election for grand officers resulted as follows: John I. Martin, dictator; B. F. Lockhart, vice-dictator; J. R. Kelsa, Mexico, Mo., assistant vice-dictator; William E. Pfister, reporter; F. W. Brockman, treasurer; William M. Gunn, chaplain; H. A. Logan, Lathrop, guide; Charles R. Field, Kansas City, guardian; G. M. Wilson, Farmington, sentinel. Trustees—J. L. Hawkins, Jonathan Smith and David Thomas, representatives to Supreme Lodge; William F. Pfister and Louis Beckett, Brunswick; alternates, R. F. Lockett and D. S. Harrison.

Knights Templar.
At the annual session of the Missouri Masonic Grand Commandery in Springfield, the commandery, by unanimous vote, subscribed \$500 towards the support of the State Masonic Home in St. Louis. New by-laws of the commandery were adopted; it is the custom to change them every ten years. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in St. Louis in April. The fight against W. H. Mayo for reelection as grand recorder, which has been much talked of, did not materialize and he was elected without opposition.

Following are the grand-commandery officers which were elected for the ensuing year: Ora V. McMillan, Maryville, G. C.; John Gillis, Monett, deputy G. C. M.; Joel Bell, Fulton, G. G.; Captain John Greenough, St. Louis, G. C. G. Rev. C. C. Woods, Neosho, G. P.; Dr. Ronben Burney, Chillicothe, G. S. W.; Horace G. Clarke, G. J. W.; Captain E. J. Tyndal, Butler, G. T.; W. H. Mayo, St. Louis, grand recorder, re-elected for the eighth time; John F. Eaton, Kansas City, G. S. B. E.; F. Hartzell, St. Joseph, G. W. B.; W. H. Hall, Springfield, G. W.; John W. Owen, St. Louis, G. S.; W. H. Mayo, correspondent; Colonel A. M. Hough, G. D. M. Mayo's reelection was received with great applause.

About Church-Polks.
Beginning with an old house which had been used for forty years, the Second Baptist church (colored), of Lexington, now has a church costing over \$3,000. The Cuba Telephone says the conference sent the Rev. A. L. Norbert to Eldon, through a misunderstanding, instead of Cuba. The late protested meeting has resulted in 10